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WORST CALAMITY BEFALLS GEORGIA

**Tobacco Ruined in Decatur County.
Other Farm Fields Also Ravaged
by Waters.**

Savannah, Ga., July 11.—Dispatches tonight from Bainbridge and other towns in that part of southern Georgia describe the flood conditions there as the worst calamity that has ever befallen that region. In Decatur county, which seems to have suffered the worst, the damage to crops and other property is now placed at \$750,000. The entire tobacco crop there is ruined, it is said.

The Flint river, which overflowed its banks Sunday night, has reached a 27 foot stage, and with continued heavy rains today, was still rising tonight, gradually extending the flooded area. Spring creek, which flooded many thousand acres of farming land, was believed to be slowly receding, leaving destruction in its wake. In the western part of Decatur county the Chattahoochee river has laid waste to many plantations.

In Miller county it is said that only one small bridge withstood the torrent. The town of Babcock was flooded when the huge dam at the plant of the Babcock Lumber company gave way. The mill itself is half submerged.

In the vicinity of Albany, near which place the bridge of the Georgia, Southwestern & Gulf railway over the Muckafocoochee creek was swept away last night, the streams have begun to recede. Traffic over the Central of Georgia railway is still tied up west of Albany, where Notchaway creek, in Calhoun county, overflowed its banks. A great deal of damage has been done in that section to crops, which were far advanced toward maturity.

A negro who tried to swim a pond in a cotton field near Albany was drowned.

The United States district court, which convened in Albany yesterday, has been unable to transact business owing to the inability of jurors, witnesses and litigants to reach the city.

Reports of great damage to crops, roads and railway trestles reached here tonight from Arlington, which has been isolated for four days. All bridges on the G. F. & A. and the Central of Georgia railways in that section were washed away. Much cotton is under water. It was still raining there tonight.

Railroads everywhere are making great efforts to resume traffic over their lines, but it will be four days before they can approach former schedules. The Georgia, Florida & Alabama railway had hopes of moving a train late tonight out of Cuthbert, where a great quantity of mail has been delayed.

Around Waycross another hard rain fell today, delaying repairs on railway lines. Through traffic between Waycross and Montgomery has been resumed over the Atlantic Coast Line, but trains are running far behind schedules.

In the vicinity of Valdosta, where the Willacoochee and Little rivers reached a stage higher than had been known in a decade, the water was falling tonight. The National highway bridges across the Willacoochee river and the Hagan bridge across the Little river are gone. Other bridges in that section were badly damaged.

Asburn reports hundreds of acres of cotton and corn under water and much damage from wind. A negro laborer on a farm near there was killed by lightning today.

Rivers Still High in Central Georgia.

Macon, Ga., July 11.—Rivers in central and southwestern Georgia are still running high tonight, far over their banks, but in this city the flood water is beginning to recede.

The first report in several days was received from Fort Gaines, which is of heavy property loss, but no loss of life. Practically all of the bridges have been washed away in that section.

At Columbia, Ala., Foster Griffin, a negro, was offered two chickens to swim across the raging Omuisee creek and place marooned chickens

EXPECT TO TAKE SUBMARINE BACK

**Koenig Makes Preparations to Carry
Craft to Sea When New Cargo
Is Loaded.**

Baltimore, July 11.—Confident that the efforts of the diplomatic representatives of the entente allies to have his vessel classed as a warship and interned will prove unavailing, Capt. Paul Koenig, master of the German submarine Deutschland, is preparing to leave port on his return voyage within ten days.

Capt. Koenig expressed satisfaction tonight but no surprise when informed that three American officers who

inspected the Deutschland today had reported that not only was she an unarmed merchant vessel now, but was so constructed that she could not be converted into a warcraft without virtually being rebuilt. Capt. Koenig said he could only reiterate that the Deutschland, like other submarines built or building for Germany's new undersea merchant fleet, was designed solely as a freight carrier.

At least eight of these vessels, it was authoritatively learned here today, now are building at Kiel, and with these, in addition to the Deutschland and the Bremen, already en route for an American port, Germany expects in a measure to reestablish her lost commerce and mail communication with the rest of the world.

Look for Torpedoes.
The torpedo being a submarine's essential weapon to make her effective as a warcraft, it was the possibility that the Deutschland might be pierced for torpedo tubes that was the chief concern of the American naval officers, headed by Capt. C. F. Hughes, who inspected the vessel today. Not only were none found, but an examination of the forward part of the vessel's hull, where torpedo tubes naturally would be located, revealed, it was learned, that the structure was not substantial enough to contain them.

Before the Deutschland could be armed like a German naval submarine, entire reconstruction forward would be necessary. This fact was sufficient in the minds of the American experts, to warrant their decision that the vessel could in no wise be considered a war vessel.

The possibility that guns could be mounted on her superstructure was understood to have been considered also. But there were neither guns nor emplacements in evidence.

Go Over Whole Ship.

Capt. Hughes and his associates were given the entire freedom of the ship and there was no space within the interior that they did not explore. The Deutschland's commander was not present during the examination as he was not notified that the navy officers were coming.

Capt. Hughes and his associates, Lieut. Fisher of the bureau of steam engineering and Naval Constructor Howard, spent more than two hours in the vessel. Capt. Hughes declined to discuss what he had seen, but said that not only did the young officer who escorted them through the boat freely answer questions but even volunteered information.

"He is proud of his vessel and I do not blame him," said Capt. Hughes. "It is a wonderful piece of mechanism and a monument to German inventive genius."

If the Deutschland has any new devices or mechanism which are new in submarine construction, Capt. Hughes now knows them. He would not say if any such existed, but made it clear in this connection that everything he wanted to know was frankly explained. He had no instructions or intention, he said, to report any knowledge he may have gained.

Cause for Enthusiasm.
Deputy Surveyor Heyward, who also was one of the party, said that the American experts were "highly enthusiastic and were continually ejaculating."

Capt. Koenig meanwhile was taking luncheon at a hotel with a party of officials of the North German Lloyd line.

The Deutschland today began unloading her cargo of dyestuffs. This task probably will be complete on Thursday, after which she will begin to take on her return cargo of nickel and rubber. The interned German steamship Neckar was towed up close to the Deutschland today and will serve as quarters for the crew of the submarine while in port. The report from abroad today indicating that the Bremen had left Germany prior to the Deutschland and was now long over due, was denied at the North German Lloyd office here. It was asserted that the Deutschland was the first to leave.

The feat of the Deutschland in eluding enemy warships no doubt makes those Kiel canal dreadnoughts wish that they had been born a submarine.—The State.

TO SPEED RETURN OF BIG SUBMARINE

**To Take Good Cargo—Hold Will Be
Filled With Nickel and Rubber
for Use of Kaiser's Armies.**

Baltimore, July 12.—That plans were afoot to reload the supersubmersible Deutschland and slip her out speedily in her return voyage to Germany was indicated tonight. A special permit was obtained for continuing the unloading of the vessel tonight as it was expected that she would be ready by dawn tomorrow to begin taking on a cargo of nickel and rubber.

No one in authority would say when the vessel would depart and the only positive statement in that connection was contained in Capt. Koenig's declaration to the local custom officers that he expected to sail "within ten days." The tug Thomas F. Timmins completed repairs today and took up a position directly in front of the Deutschland. When the Timmins entered dry dock it was reported that she was getting ready to return to the Virginia capes to convoy into the Chesapeake, as she did the Deutschland, the submarine Bremen which is said to be four days on her way to this country.

The air of mystery surrounding all discussion of the Deutschland's departure was deepened today by reports that her clearance papers may not be made public when filed, thus preventing advance notice of her leaving being obtained.

It became known late today that several conferences have been held here between the representatives of the Ocean Navigation company and of the Krupp Steel company and Simon Lake, inventor of the submarine. This gave rise to reports that a company was in process of formation for the purpose of carrying on undersea commerce between this country and Germany and that Mr. Lake had been invited to accept the position of consulting engineer.

FLOOD SITUATION BECOMES BETTER

**Western Tier of Counties in Alabama
Experience Another Heavy
Rain.**

Flood conditions in the South show marked improvement except in the territory around Selma, Ala., the Clanton (Ala.) district and the western tier of counties in Alabama. Rains have ceased entirely in most places and rivers and creeks are falling rapidly.

Clanton, just recovered from a rainfall of 18 inches, experienced another heavy downpour yesterday, causing more damage to crops and again flooding the streets.

The Alabama river continues to rise at Selma and Montgomery but the Cahaba is receding slowly. A government towboat was sent from Selma to the Cahaba valley yesterday loaded with food for the sufferers in that section.

All streams in the Birmingham district have gone back into their banks after doing great damage to mining property.

Southwest Georgia streams are falling rapidly and no more damage is expected in that State.

One hundred convicts, marooned several days at the State farm north of Montgomery by backwaters of the Tallapoosa river, were removed Wednesday.

Knicked By a Mule.

Ruby, the six year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pierce Banks, was taken to Columbia to a specialist Wednesday morning for treatment. The little girl was kicked in the face by a mule about two weeks ago but her injuries were thought to be only slight; later developments, however, showed that she had been more seriously injured than her parents at first thought. The child was brought back home for treatment at present and will be carried back to the specialist in a short time for further treatment.

The president has signed the good roads bill. Many an auto owner has already paid a bad roads bill.

SOUTH CAROLINA LUTHERAN SUNDAY SCHOOL NORMAL

**The indications are favorable for a
large attendance at the annual
Sunday school normal of the Lutheran
Sunday schools of South Carolina at
Newberry college July 17-21.**

The faculty is composed of experienced, efficient and progressive Sunday school workers whose instruction will be very helpful and inspiring to all who attend.

The opening service will be held Monday night, July 17, in Holland hall. At this service several short addresses will be made, which will be followed by a social hour when the delegates will have an opportunity to get acquainted with each other, thus making their stay more pleasant. Lodging will be furnished free of all cost in the college dormitories and board will be provided at the college boarding hall at 25 cents per meal.

The work of the normal will begin each morning at 8:45 with our beautiful Matin service and a short address. There will be three departments of instruction: Primary, intermediate and adult. Special features of the normal will be the assembly of the faculty and student body every day at 12:40 o'clock, the closing period. At this period Dr. E. C. Cronk will conduct the music and deliver an address on "Kingdom Efficiency." There will also be daily conferences of the ministers and superintendents. The conference for superintendents will be in charge of an experienced and successful superintendent, and the conference for ministers will be directed by one of our most successful pastors. These conferences are sure to be of incalculable benefit to all superintendents and pastors present.

The evening services will be of especial interest. Tuesday evening, July 18, Dr. E. C. Cronk will give his stereoscopic lecture, "The Women of the Orient." Wednesday evening, July 19, the choir of the Church of the Redeemer will give a sacred concert in the Church of the Redeemer. Thursday night, July 20, a Bible question contest will be held. The final session will be held Friday, July 21, at 12:40 o'clock.

Newberry college and the city of Newberry will give the normal a cordial welcome, and the committee in charge is doing everything in their power for your pleasure and comfort. Every Sunday school in the State should see to it that a delegation attends. A pleasant and profitable occasion awaits all who come. "Come thou with us and we will do thee good."

AN INTERESTING LETTER OF LIFE AT CAMP MOORE

Special to The Herald and News.
Camp Moore, Stux, July 12.—We have now been camped at Camp Moore for more than two weeks, two weeks of almost continuous rainfall. Upon arriving at the station, by way of the Southern we were formed into marching formation and marched over to the place where our tents were to be pitched, which was a distance of one and one-half miles from Stux.

Grubbing, that is what we call getting the ground clean of stumps, small trees, etc., was then in order and most all of the men fell to helping get the tent sites clean.

About 5 o'clock of the first day in camp there came a fearful rain storm which brought with it a sand storm. This delayed the work quite a little and made the midday meal, which was then way past due, as the bank-er would say, be handed to the men about 6 o'clock in the evening.

When night fell some of the men were left with no tents to cover them, but all cheerfully made room for all that the tents which were erected would hold and those left over slept on the ground, some covered with blankets, slickers and some piled up on cots and passed their first night in the tented city, a city that had sprung up in a day, and from a barren field there arose all manner of tents, some round, conical, some square and some dog tents (the little one man tents which are used when on the march and which are folded up each

GERMANS ADVANCE ON VERDUN FRONT

**Undertake Strong Offensive Toward
Fort Souville, Which They Hope
to Capture.**

Fighting desperately in the face of determined German attacks, the forces under Gen. Haig succeeded Wednesday in gaining control of the Mametz wood, which had been entered the previous night by the Germans. In the same region north of the Somme the British made some progress in the Trones wood and repulsed two heavy attacks against Contalmaison. The Germans are reported to have lost heavily in their attacks on Trones wood.

The French and German forces south of the Somme apparently are resting as there has been almost no activity in the region of Picardy since the first of the week.

Around Verdun, however, and especially on the right bank of the Meuse, bitter and heavy fighting is in progress between the forces of the German crown prince and the French defenders of the fortress. The Germans, following up their success in the region of the Damloup battery, have undertaken a strong offensive toward Fort Souville, the possession of which would strengthen their position for a further advance on Verdun.

morning and carried over the shoulder.)

Many hardships were suffered during the first few days and lots of the boys longed for home and hot meals which were fixed by mother's hands. After the hurry and rush was over things began to adjust themselves and the enlisted men began to make themselves at home, at it were, with only a few of them kicking about the sleeping quarters, food and the many hardships which a real soldier must put up with.

As a general rule the officers have been kind to the men and have tried to do all in their power to provide all the conveniences possible and have helped with words of cheer and in many ways. Many of the captains are sociable and try to make the boys feel friendly toward them and not to regard them in awe.

Drilling has been in style for the whole time we have been here and with the many recruits this has been arduous and has given the officers no little trouble but many of the new ones are getting broken in and will be ready to go through a regular drill before they leave here.

The days here are spent, and they start almost at sun up, in eating, drilling, cleaning the tents, making the grounds look neater and in a thousand and one things which can be found to be done around a camp.

And the men are all about to get uniforms and will soon look like regulars. New guns have been issued. In place of the old ones which were taken up and the men seem to take pains with the new firearms, cleaning them continually. The trousers which have been issued are of brown khaki and the shirts are of an olive colored wool. The hats are the regular service kind and each one has the cord around according to the service which it is used in.

Each night sees the men visiting and enjoying the camp life joys, some sing, some play cards while many of them visit the several tents where phonograph concerts are held.

Each day finds a new rumor about when the troops will entrain and the men are getting very anxious to either go home or else set out for the border. It seems that the story here had dampened the desire of many to get at the Mexicans, for the life of a soldier, in a temporary camp like this one is far from the most pleasant thing in the world, still the hardships are borne without many kicks, but the fact remains that every man wants to be moving, either home or for the border.

The fare is good, but being unaccustomed to such rough mess, meals are not as much relished as if they were better cooked and more of a variety, but this will adjust itself.

On a whole everything is running as well as could be expected at the camp and getting better each day.